Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22d. 44—

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in *WOOD*, are requested to send it forthwith

THE PRINTER.

Important Sale OF *VALUABLE GOODS,* *AT AUCTION.*

THE Firm of THOMPSON & HANKS, Merchants of the Town of Pittsborough, having been lately dissolved by the death of *Thomas Thompson*, one of the Partners, the undersigned, surviving Partner of said firm, with the consent and approbation of the Administrator of Mr. Thompson, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ninth day of February next,

The ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS OF THE LATE FIRM

They embrace a choice and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, *Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,*

And such other Articles as are usually found in a Village Store.

Nearly the whole of these Goods were purchased a few weeks ago in New York, by Mr. Thompson, a good judge and a cautious Merchant, upon very low terms, and will for the most part, remain in the boxes and packages, as they left New York, until the day of sale.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their Stock, Farmers who want cheap Goods, and young men willing to commence the Mercantile Business, are particularly invited to attend. It is believed that there is no village in North Carolina, that at this time hold out more flattering inducements to the opening of a new Store than the town of Pittsborough

The Sale will take place on Monday of the next February Court, and be continued from day to day, until the whole Stock is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of 10 dollars and under, *Cash*. Above 10 and under 100 dollars, *three months credit*. 100 dollars and upwards, *six months credit*.

☞ Bond and good security will be required.

WESLEY HANKS,
Surviving Partner of
THOMPSON & HANKS.

Pittsborough, December 25. 55—3w

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resumed the superintendence of this institution, pledges himself to watch with fidelity over its interests, and to devote to it as much of his time and attention as may be necessary to promote good order, and ensure a proper regard to the morals and scholarship of its pupils. The character which this school has long sustained before the public, renders unnecessary any of the usual appeals to attract attention and procure patronage. The same experienced instructress will continue her labours, assisted by such other teachers as the wants of the school may require.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 8th inst. Price of tuition from $10 50 to $15 50 per session. Music $24. Drawing and Painting $10 Board from $8 to $9 per month.

WILLIAM M. GREEN,
Superintendent.

January 1835. 54—3w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New-York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, *Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.*

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and always to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish goods of the best quality and on the cheapest terms. Come and examine, and he asks nothing more to convince the public that all he here says he is both ready and disposed to fulfil.

WILLIAM T. SHIELDS.

December 18, 51—

THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at his stand, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

GENUINE
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscribers have recently opened, at Mr. Yarbrough's old stand on the Public Square, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, to which they invite the attention of Physicians and the public generally. Also,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine, Soaps, Perfumery, Carbonic Dentifrice, Clorine Tooth Washes, Snuffs, &c. &c.

in short, almost every article in their line; all of which they offer for sale at low prices for cash.

They expect to have a SODA FOUNTAIN in operation in the course of the approaching spring, and to be prepared to furnish to their friends and customers pure Soda or Seltzer Water, well known as a very salubrious and refreshing beverage in warm weather.

SEABROOK & DORSEY.

N. B. Medical prescriptions and compounds carefully prepared, on application, whether by day or night.

January 29. 6eow—57

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 16th day of next month, (February,) will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of James Lewis, deceased, in Granville county, on Island Creek, between

10 & 20 likely Negroes,

assorted as common in families;

a nice Pleasure Carriage and Harness; a Riding Gig and Harness; Stock of all kinds that are common; Household and Kitchen FURNITURE; salted PORK;

Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat,

Plantation Utensils,

and other things too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is changed.

BY THE LEGATEES.

N B. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

January 22. 57—3w

ORANGE COUNTY,
November Term, 1834.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the office of REGISTER for this county is vacant, and that a majority of the Justices of the Peace for said county are requested to attend at the next Court, for the purpose of electing a Register to fill said office.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

January 22. 56—5w

Will be Sold,

ON Saturday the 7th day of February next, at the house of Mr. Dennis Heartt, in the town of Hillsborough,

A Bureau, Bedstead, Looking-Glass, Side-Saddle, and other furniture,

the property of the late George M. Johnston, deceased. A credit of six months will be given.

CH. W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r.*

January 20. 56—

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Tinsly Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsy, (late Brooks,) Mims Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks,) Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks,) Vincent Mann and his wife Jenny (late Brooks,) and Jackson Brooks, Garner Brooks, Susan Brooks, Lewis Brooks and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Fancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their adult appointed guardian, William Bailey,

vs.

Browder Brooks

Petition for the sale of slaves of the estate of Larkin Brooks, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to his petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 53—6w

State of North-Carolina,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Duncan Rose, vs. *Jesse Bull.*

Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd. adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others.

N this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 53—6w

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

SKINLESS OR HUSKLESS OATS.

A writer in the Cultivator says, he has raised these oats now three years, beginning with about a table spoonful of the seed in 1832, which he sowed in drills, in his garden, and did the same the second year with the product of the first. This year, being the third crop, he sowed broad-cast in a field precisely as he does the common oat. The huskless oats, mature somewhat earlier then the common; the heads are considerably larger, and more compact, yielding much more abundantly by measure, and that measure weighing full one third more than that of the common oat. They are well adapted to our soil and climate, are cultivated precisely like the common oat, but require only one half the usual quantity of seed.

When threshed, they are entirely free from husk, and look precisely like the common oat hulled.

From the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURE AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Of the various occupations and professions which have engaged the attention of mankind, there is none which seems to be so pre-eminently useful, so honorable, in short so compatible with all our interests, as the cultivation of the earth. There is none which has so many resources within itself, or which can furnish from its own means, the supplies for all our necessary wants. Food, raiment, and luxuries innumerable, are the FRUITS of the farmer's labor and care; and in their train follow health, happiness and independence.

And in view of these facts, for facts they are, are we not led to wonder that so many of our young men are placed behind the counter, to learn the arts and mysteries of the scales or yardstick, to deprive themselves of the bloom and freshness of youth, and bring early and deep *furrows* of care and anxiety on their brows, by the difficulties and perplexities attending the prosecution of mercantile pursuits, when so many and so strong inducements are held out for them to engage in that profession which was the earliest employment of man, and which, as the light of science is spread abroad, and improvements are made in the art, is becoming more interesting, more profitable, and at the same time less laborious.

With what different feelings does the farmer and the merchant leave their pillows in the morning! The one buoyant with health and spirits, goes forth with the first dawn of day to his cheerful labors in the field, while the other, after a restless and perhaps sleepless night, walks in a sober mood to his counting-room, anticipating with fearful forebodings the insolvency of his customers, or ill-success of a voyage.

With what honest pride, and heart-felt satisfaction does the farmer look at his luxuriant fields, his richly laden orchards, and his growing flocks, with the happy assurance that with every returning season his substance is increasing, that he is above want, and far from feeling the fluctuations of merchandize, or the embarrassments of trade. Who, that has seen the hale and vigorous ploughman whistling along as he turns up the furrow, and has not sighed for the joys of pastoral life? Or who has not enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the internal arrangements of a thrifty farmer's establishment, and observed the care and attention evinced in all her domestic economy by his industrious and frugal wife, and has not coveted the happiness and independence of the farmer? Much as the wealth and prosperity of a nation may be advanced and promoted by its commerce and manufactures, still we are constrained to look upon agriculture as its source and foundation. It is absolutely necessary to our comfort and existence. For let men pursue what other business they may, they are still dependent on the farmer for what they eat, drink and wear.

And suppose the farmer, by way of relaxation, occasionally deviates from his regular routine of duties, and engages a little in horticulture, or the cultivation of the choicer kinds of fruit, will he not be repaid a thousand fold for the time and labor bestowed on a few trees, vines, or shrubs?

And farther, will not the appearance of his house and "front door yard" be immensely improved, himself and family enjoy a large amount of pleasure and gratification, not to speak of the frequent lessons of neatness and order which his children would learn, by the cultivation of a few varieties of flowers? And will not these silent monitors, which so beautifully remind us, that

"The hand that made them is divine,"

also have a moral tendency, and teach us to look

"Through nature up to nature's God"

Tufton Lodge, Jan. 1835. M.

Mr. Graham's Speech,

ON THE RESOLUTIONS TO INSTRUCT MR. MANGUM.

(CONCLUDED.)

But sir, I will not leave the subject before us to go into an examination of the comparative merits of the legislative and executive departments of government in other ages and countries; nor would I make an invidious distinction between those of my own, much less pass unrebuked an illegal exercise of power in either. I have been endeavoring to show that the President could derive no power over the public revenue from any of the grants in the constitution, and as no law has been produced bestowing such a power, the resolution of the Senate is taken to be true.

But suppose that I am deceived in all this, the demonstration of its truth is by no means necessary to the vindication of the resolution of the Senate. From the very nature of government, the executive as such, is but the minister to perform the dictates of the legislature; and as the authority to command, implies the right to obedience, it is at any time competent to the legislative power to declare whether its will has been properly executed, or whether under a pretence of its execution, deeds have been done which it never authorized. This may be effected by a statute declaratory of what the law is, or by the expression of an opinion in the shape of a resolution. Where the legislative power consists in distinct bodies, either may make such a declaration, with or without the concurrence of the other. As both are charged with the responsible duty of examining the whole body of the laws, to ascertain what defects exist, and to provide suitable remedies; so both are equally bound to scrutinize the administration of the laws, and if they be found to be misunderstood or misapplied, to declare their true meaning and insist on their correct administration. Such declarations are not always made by the terms of enactment merely, but these are usually preceded by a preamble, reciting that "Whereas the judiciary has decided improperly," or whereas some executive officer has acted improperly. The terms of censure implied or expressed in such a preamble, on the conduct of the officer in question, may be more or less severe. The right to use them is certainly unquestionable, and is under no other restraints than are attached to all the rights of a legislative body within the pale of the constitution—their discretion and sense of propriety is their only guide. If the Senate of the United States had used the language of their resolution by way of preamble to a statute "declaring and enacting" that the Bank of the United States does and shall possess the right to the "custudy of the public monies so long as they are kept safely and paid out faithfully"—they certainly would have been within the limit of their powers; and yet the only effect of such an act on their part would have been the same with this resolution, that is, to express the opinion of that branch of the legislature on the illegality of the conduct of the President, that the act of 1816 ought to be executed, as it had always been heretofore.

It is likewise incident to every legislative assembly, as well as judicial tribunal, unless positively restrained, not merely to protect itself from interruption in the discharge of its duties, whence arises the power to punish for contempts, but also to resist any invasion of its rights by the other departments of government; and when the constitution has provided no superior to determine such matters, it must be itself the judge on the question whether such an invasion has been made. The mild and feeble mode in which only it is able to resist, can make no difference. It may not possess the power to compel the encroaching department to desist; but this does not prevent it from giving the alarm and rousing the vigilance of those from whom government has derived its existence. If the other house of the legislature should pass a resolution directing the public treasurer to pay a sum of money to an officer with-

out sending it here for our concurrence, it would not only be our right, but our duty, to remonstrate against such a procedure. If his excellency the governor should draw a warrant on the treasury in favor of any individual under pretence or mistake that an appropriation had been made therefor by law, we should likewise resist that by protest or resolution. The governor of this state in 1818 appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy which had occurred without the knowledge of the General Assembly, during their session. The letter of the constitution authorized such an appointment only when the vacancy happened "during their recess." The legislature which next convened, probably concurred in the governor's construction; but with all respect for that distinguished and patriotic magistrate, (Gov. Branch,) had the General Assembly, or either house of it, been of a different opinion, might they not have resolved that his excellency in making such appointment had assumed power "not granted by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both?" When such a declaration shall be made, must depend solely on the opinion of the department or body which believes its rights to have been violated. From the imperfection of man it may be inappropriately made, but the like result may happen in the exercise of any of its powers. The Senate of the United States therefore, being a legislative body, clothed with as full legislative powers as the House of Representatives, excepting in the single particular of being unable to originate revenue bills, had a perfect right whenever it was convinced of the fact, to declare that the President had invaded the province of the law makers, and under colour of executing his constitutional functions had assumed powers which belonged only to Congress. Though inferior in number and though chosen differently from the other house, they are, with the exception before stated, equally charged with the high and solemn duties, not merely of enacting laws for this vast republic, but by perpetual vigilance of guarding from usurpation those inestimable rights, which it required ages and centuries, the blood of many martyrs and the horrors of innumerable wars, to rescue from the hold of executive power beyond the Atlantic. This ordinary incident of legislative power would never have been denied to the Senate, but for the confusion of ideas arising from its also possessing judicial and executive powers. But it must be recollected that the two latter are in addition to, and do by no means abridge its legislative authorities. Because for one purpose it is a judicatory, and for another an executive council, it is not thereby the less a branch of the legislature, capable of framing and passing laws, of declaring their true meaning, of inquiring into the acts of all those entrusted with their execution, and of asserting whether their intention has been fulfilled, or whether the conduct of any executive officer, from the highest to the lowest, has been in accordance with law, or in violation of it. The right of defending all its powers against infringement belongs of course to the Senate; if the President should appoint an officer "to fill up a vacancy" which had happened during their session, and not "during the recess," or if he should exchange ratification of a treaty with a foreign power, without consulting them, they would be authorized and bound to remonstrate against either as an infraction of their executive powers. The constitution declaring that officers shall be appointed and treaties concluded by and "with the advice and consent of the Senate," if the House of Representatives should presume to pass judgment of removal from office against any individual, or declare him incapable of holding office, the Senate may protest against that, as a direct encroachment on their judicial functions; so if the house of Representatives or President or both, as co-ordinate branches of the law enacting power, shall assail its legislative rights, it may in like manner defend these, which are far more extensive than the two former, comprehending every legislative authority granted to the other house, with the exception only before stated. It has been boldly promulged by the head of a department, during the present year, that the Senate has no right to investigate its affairs. If this indeed be true, then is the Senate deprived of half its efficiency in the enactment of laws; for how are they qualified to pass new laws, unless they can ascertain not merely how the old are written, but how they operate practically? and the people are robbed of one half of the sentinels whom they thought they had appointed to watch and to examine the administration of the laws, to commend the faithful and condemn the unfaithful ministerial servants. Shall I be told, as has been asserted before, that the Senate in such investigation may conceive opinions and contract prejudices which may render them unfit to act as judges, if an impeachment shall be preferred against a delinquent officer thus detected? This argument from inconvenience, if it be entitled to any notice, may be readily answered. Sir, positive stipulations, the observance of which is enjoined by oath, are not to be disregarded by individual ideas of propriety and convenience; and that Senator would deserve and receive the severest reproof, who excused himself for a failure to sift the conduct of any public officer, by the fear that he would thus morally disqualify himself for the trial of an impeachment, should one be instituted by the other house of congress. The same species of reason would forever forbid the Senate to vote for, or the President to approve, a declaration of war, lest they should in its progress so far lose temper as to be unfitted to negotiate a treaty of peace. A judge in like manner would, by the acceptance of his office, surrender the power of self defence, being unable to deal any but judicial blows. It was the intention of the framers of the constitution, that the Senators in Congress, to whom these threefold duties are confided, should possess the highest qualifications of mind and heart; but to guard against the frailties of human nature in its best state, when they put off the legislative to assume the judicial robe, they are required to take a new oath or affirmation, to direct their attention to the charges alledged and the evidence adduced by the other house, and as faithful triers to make their decision upon these only. It might possibly have been more proper to have given the judicial and executive powers of the Senate to some other body; but it is difficult to conceive how the superaddition of these should in any manner diminish its power of defending itself, and the right of free examination into the execution of the laws and animadversion on the acts of executive officers of any grade, which, as I have endeavored to show, belongs to every legislative body—a right which has been no where exercised more freely than in the American Congress. In the year 1793, Mr. Giles of Virginia, introduced sundry resolutions into the House of Representatives, casting the harshest censure on Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, charging him among other things, with neglect of his office and indecorum to the house, *(Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 5.)*

In 1796, a resolution passed the house of representatives calling on the President (Washington,) to lay before the house, a copy of the instructions to our minister, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to Jay's treaty. The President in a written message refused to communicate the information desired, declaring that "to admit a right in the House of Representatives to demand and have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negotiation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent. The message further proceeds, "it does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed." And concludes, "a just regard to the constitution and the duties of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbids a compliance with your request." Whereupon, Mr. Blount of North Carolina, is committee of the whole, moved the following resolutions, which were adopted by the house.

Resolved, That it being declared by the second section of the second article of the constitution, "that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur," the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations or any subjects submitted by the constitution to the powers of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this house to the executive, for information desired by them and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the house, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application. *(Journal Ho. of Reps. 2 vol. 480, 488, 489.)*

These resolutions assert in substance, that the President in withholding the information sought by the house on the ground that it had not been asked for as evidence on an impeachment, had contravened their rights and violated his constitutional duty, yet they were adopted by a vote of 57 to 35. Among the former of whom are such names as James Madison and Nathaniel Macon. This censure of the house, however, drew forth no remonstrance from the President; he did not doubt their power to express their opinion, as to their constitutional rights. A still stronger precedent is afforded by the case of Jonathan Robbins, during the administration of the elder Adams. A person of this name was in prison in South Carolina, for trial, on a charge of piracy and murder committed on board a British ship of war on the high seas. On a requisition of the British government, under the treaty of peace, the President informed the judge of that district that he considered an offence committed on board a public ship of war on the high seas, to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the nation to whom the ship belongs, and requested the judge to deliver up the prisoner to the agent of Great Britain; *provided*, that the stipulated evidence of his criminality should be produced. The judge accordingly surrendered him, and he was tried and executed by a court martial, on a charge of mutiny and murder. The House of Representatives called for the papers relative to the case, and resolutions were introduced reciting all the facts, and concluding "that the decision of those questions by the President against the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in a case where those courts had already assumed and exercised jurisdiction; and his advice and request to the judge of the district court, that the person thus charged should be delivered up; provided, only such evidence of his criminality should be produced as would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, are a dangerous interference of the executive with judicial decisions; and that the compliance with such advice and request on the part of the judge of the district court of South Carolina, is a sacrifice of the constitutional independence of the judicial power, and exposes the administration thereof to suspicion and reproach." These resolutions were not adopted, because a majority of the House believed the conduct of the President to be legal. But so far as I am informed, no doubt was expressed as to the right of the house to entertain them, and many distinguished names are recorded against the motion to discharge from their further consideration. Here then is a proposition for bitter censure, not only on the President, but on a judge of the United States, in relation to their conduct in the construction of a treaty, in defining the limits between the executive and judicial powers, and on a difficult question of admiralty law, retained under consideration near twenty days, and finally rejected against the wishes of Albert Gallatin, Nathaniel Macon, John Randolph and others, who have been quoted here as proper expositors of the constitution. I will only mention in addition to these the almost unanimous vote of commendation to President Washington, when retiring from office, *(Journal House Reps. vol. ii. 619)* and leave to candor to say, whether if they have a right to praise, they have not a right also to blame.

Is it objected, that these authorities come from the House of Representatives alone? My friend from Bertie (Mr. Outlaw) has adduced a precedent of a like proceeding in the Senate, (Gov. Branch's resolution, 1826,) which is too recent to require further comment now. The unanimous condemnation of the Post Master General in the same body, at the last session of Congress, demonstrates even to the unwilling, that their right to do so is unquestionable. But what power has the House of Representatives to pass judgment on the acts of executive officers by resolution which is not possessed by the Senate? By the constitution, the house has "the sole power of impeachment," and the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments." The power to impeach, however, does not give the right to censure, in any other way than by filing a criminal information to bring an offender to trial before the other body. It is a power to indict an offender, but not to find him guilty. Yet the resolutions before stated both begin and end the accusation, both charge and convict. They cannot, therefore, be traced to the impeaching function of the House of Representatives, but result as an incident from their legislative authority.

I regret, sir, that I have felt obliged to detain the house thus long, in endeavoring to demonstrate the right of the Senate of the United States to declare its opinion, whenever it shall judge it to be proper, of the official conduct of the President, or of any inferior executive officer. I have been accustomed to consider this right of all legislative bodies as one of the elementary principles of freedom. The history of liberty for at least eight hundred years in Great Britain, exhibits an almost constant struggle between the legislative and executive powers of government—the Parliament insisting on the rights of the people, and the King asserting the "original, unchecked executive powers" of monarchy. But ever since the assemblage of the inflexible Barons at Runnymede, the right of the former to speak their minds freely of the conduct of their sovereign, if it has been denied by the slaves of courts, has been exercised with the boldness which belongs to the votaries of freedom every where. As far back as the reign of Henry 3d, we are told by history, that "in full Parliament, when Henry demanded a new supply, he was openly reproached with a breach of his word, and the frequent violations of the charter. He was asked if he did not blush to desire any aid from his people, whom he professedly hated and despised, and to whom on all occasions he preferred aliens and foreigners, and who groaned under the oppressions which he either permitted or exercised over them." *(Hume, vol. ii. 345.)* The famous *Petition of Right* was but a declaration in indignant terms, that the King had exercised prerogatives unauthorized by the British constitution and in contravention of the rights of Parliament. In the latter years of Charles 1st, the preamble of a bill to raise soldiers, denied the King's right to impress subjects into the military service. Charles came to Parliament and offered to sanction the bill without the preamble, "by which means, he said, that ill-timed question with regard to the prerogative would be avoided, and the pretensions of each party be left entire." Both houses took fire at the measure. The Lords as well as Commons passed a vote "declaring it to be a high breach of privilege for the King to take notice of any bill which was in agitation in either of the houses, or to express his sentiments in regard to it before it was presented to him for his assent." Such are the terms of denunciation in which the legislative assemblies of England were permitted to speak of their monarch before their rights were firmly established by the revolution of 1688. Since that period, the most high prerogative tory has never breathed a doubt of such a right in Parliament to its fullest extent. But it is vehemently contended here, that one of the houses of the American Congress, the representatives of the whole twenty four states, has no right to express its opinion, that the President of the United States had assumed powers which did not belong to him, but which were by the constitution conferred on the legislature—that their mouths must be sealed as to all his acts, except when opened for the ascription of praise; and that if, in an unguarded moment, under the impulse of the spirit of freedom, they have ventured to question the legality of a single one, the most honored sons of all the states must be humbled not merely to confess their sorrow, but to undo the deed. Sir, I appeal to every American citizen to say whether the powers of their President are more absolute than those of a British King, or whether their Congress, in either house, has not the right to speak of the former with a freedom at least equal to that of the Lords and Commons in regard to the latter. Why, sir, the expression contained in the resolution of the Senate, respecting the President, is high commendation compared with the censure and animadversion which for centuries past the two houses of Parliament have habitually passed on a King, who according to the theory of that government, "can do no wrong." The legitimate powers of the President are tremendous enough. To say nothing of the chief command of the whole military force, and the negative on acts of legislation, the power to appoint forty thousand officers, compensated by salaries of many millions of dollars, and comprising the honors most grateful to ambition, the power to remove these again at will, and the power to conclude, with the concurrence of the Senate, all treaties with foreign nations, are quite as great as the jealous spirit of liberty will accord to any one man. Add to these the claims recently set up of controlling all incumbents while in office under penalty of removal, and thus to suspend any law, or to compel any thing to be done under the form of law; of the entire custody and control of the public treasure; and forbid the Senate to question any executive act, and a perpetual dictatorship is established, "to take care that the republic shall suffer no harm," to be sure; but this also implies that it shall receive no good unless it so please the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Speaker, it may possibly be unfortunate that any collision should arise between any of the branches of the Federal Government; but, sir, if not to be encouraged, they certainly ought not to be prohibited. The liberties of the people and the rights of the states are surely in as little danger from the disagreement as from the combination of the departments of the government to sustain each other. At all events, the legislature of a state should be the last body on earth to degrade or restrain within improper bounds the Senate of the Union. It is the great palladium of the rights of the states—on that theatre only, do those sovereign communities meet as equals. Bring this into contempt or destroy its independence, and you rear over our heads one consolidated government, consisting of a single national assembly, and an executive, chosen alike by the whole people of the Union, and limited only by the will of the great majority. The checks and balances of the system are gone, and the lines of division between the different states obliterated. Does it become us *then*, even if satisfied that the resolution of the Senate was erroneous, by this harsh denunciation to make war on the depository of rights so sacred? Against the present power and patronage of the executive, unaided by legislative interference, the Senate cannot stand, unless armed in a righteous cause. Why then are we invoked as allies?

But is there no feeling of Carolina pride, which would shield *our* Senator from rebuke, even had he expressed an erroneous opinion? What is the offence with which he is here charged? That he has slept upon his post? Oh no: it is that he was too vigilant. Possessing something of the spirit of those men "who snuffed the approach of danger in the tainted breeze," he has given the alarm at a supposed assault on the constitution, and rushed to the rescue. Had he, though fully convinced of the approaching attack, observed a cowardly silence, or basely cried, "all's well," placed as he was high on the watchtower of our liberties, he would have deserved the deep execration of his countrymen. And will those *then*, who, though believing this danger imaginary, admit that liberty is to be preserved only by perpetual vigilance, destroy that vigilance in their own servants by inflicting degradation and disgrace? Will freemen themselves "pardon nothing to the spirit of liberty?" Sir, men are not prone to desert the ranks of power and patronage, or incur their displeasure. It is far less difficult to float in a current than to stem its tide, and the public servant who exchanges administration for opposition, must be excused at least from the motive of present reward, and should not be lightly condemned. The tendency of the selfish passions to prefer the side which dispenses office and emolument, is obvious to all; and all history will prove, that far more statesmen have betrayed their trusts and basely sold the interests of their constituents by going over to the administration, than by leaving it. Beware, then, how you reprove the independence of your representatives, lest you encourage them to prefer their own ease and advancement to their country's good.

Sir, I have thus far said nothing of the particular requirement which these resolutions impose. They demand of our Senator to acknowledge the error, if not the falsehood, of an opinion expressed on his oath. Every public servant is required to take an oath to the constitution, in order that the great principles of justice and liberty which it embodies may be kept inviolate; and whenever, by word or deed, he decides a constitutional question, the eye of heaven has been called to witness his sincerity, and divine vengeance imprecated if he shall fail to express the honest convictions of his mind. Nor is this all. If it be true, that it is a part of legislative duty to observe the administration of the laws, and to declare wherein they have been misinterpreted or misapplied, every legislator undertakes by his oath to make such declaration, whenever he believes that the constitution has been materally violated by an executive officer. Under this high sanction, as well as a patriotic sense of duty, was the resolution of the Senate passed, and the vote of Mr. Mangum given. Yet, we are about to command him to aver that this resolution is not merely untrue, but unworthy to remain among the records of the things that once were done. Really, sir, it would seem to me equally proper to direct him to vote for a resolution, asserting that none such as this obnoxious one of the last session ever had passed. That would require him expressly to tell a falsehood; this, requires him to suppress the truth. That would ask him to declare the non-existence of a fact, which all the world knows to exist; this commands him to destroy the best evidence by which its existence is proved. Is it expected or desired, that he shall obey this mandate? Can he do it without the lowest humiliation and infamy? And can honor from dishonor grow? Can fame from infamy proceed? Can we make a disgraceful requisition of him, without disgracing ourselves and the state? But these consequences must be disregarded, and the legislative history of the country mutilated, not because, in the language of the first resolution, we shall thereby illumine his mind "upon any great question of national policy," or confirm and strengthen him "in time of public emergency;" but because a place may be thereby vacated. Instructions, it would seem, should relate to future action upon "great questions of national policy." These, however, pertain to the past, and if implicitly obeyed, can only falsify the journal of the last session of Congress. Sir, the journal of a legislative assembly is its autobiography—"its life written by itself." Whether well or ill, that which was really done should be truly noted. If the acts which it records be wise and just, and beneficial in its consequences, it is a memorial to the honor and wisdom of its authors; if otherwise, it confers on them an immortality of a different kind. If the charge contained in the resolution of the Senate, be untrue and undeserved as regards the President, the imputation will only recoil on themselves, both in the estimation of the present age and of posterity. But how futile and ineffectual are these resolutions in attaining their apparent object? The journals of the senate have been printed and distributed in all our public libraries, and have gone forth in the daily and weekly papers to the ends of the earth. Is it supposed that by blotting out from the manuscript at Washington, that all copies will be destroyed, and this horrible resolution forgotten? We read in natural history of a wingless bird, which is hunted for its plumage, and when hard pressed by the horseman in the chase, hides its head in leaves and vainly supposes that its whole body is concealed. The proceeding contemplated by these resolutions, appears to me, sir, to be founded on a like vain supposition. As well may we attempt to gather in all the leaves of the last autumn, as to destroy the notoriety which that resolution has acquired.

But again: in what way is the "vote for expunging" to be given? On a resolution, I presume, to be hereafter introduced. And will not that resolution recite the one to be effaced, and revive its existence as often as it may be destroyed? Let us see the practical operation of these instructions. Suppose them to have passed, and that some "learned Theban" in the Senate of the U. States has introduced a resolution "delaring that a resolution of the last session in the following words, to wit, &c. be expunged from the journals," (it must be recited to ascertain its identity) and that this latter resolution has passed. The journals of the previous session are brought in, and that execution may be thoroughly done upon the offending manuscript, the Vice-President

by whitening or blackening, annihilates both its body and spirit. This might be considered as not an "unsubstantial death"—but on the next morning, when the clerk reads the new journals, the old offender is found "alive and in full life;" and although it may "sear the eye-balls" of the high functionary at whose hands it so recently suffered, it will not "down at his bidding." Thus the whole effect of this solemn letter missive from the Legislature of North Carolina, to her Senator, and the most servile compliance on his part with its behests, will be but to erase a resolution from one book of the Senate's journals, and insert it in another. A legislative body, under our constitution, has no right to act without recording its actions for the view of its constituents; and, like a man who walks in the snow, it cannot obliterate its footsteps, without leaving others equally palpable.

But, Mr. Speaker, I deny the constitutional right of the Senate of the United States to expunge any thing from the journal which they have published as genuine. The constitution declares that "each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present be entered on the journal." Now sir, in the name of all the people of the state, who are parties to that compact, I remonstrate against any mutilation by the Senate of that history which it has put forth to the country, as the record of its transactions. To secure the most rigid accountability, and to expose the conduct not merely of the whole body, but of every individual composing it, to the public scrutiny, the searching spirit of freedom has demanded these journals to be kept. But of what avail is it that they shall be kept and published, if at any time, even years afterwards, a senate consisting of the same or different members, may vary or alter it at pleasure. Independently of the falsehood which might thus be interpolated in the history of the country, what facilities for deception would it afford for apostates and demagogues? If they can expunge by instruction from us, they can do so without it; and if they can erase, it will hardly be doubted that they can also insert. Whenever, therefore, it is discoved that any measure is unpopular, the yeas and nays may be struck out on motion, though recorded years ago, so as to leave the acts of individuals entirely to conjecture; or the votes may be changed, or fictions inserted, so as to make a patriot or traitor of any public man according to the wishes and purposes of the party in power. If they can expunge the proceedings of the last session, how are they to be hindered from blotting out the proceedings of the whole administration of Washington. To guard the people from impositions and deceptions like these, the provision of the constitution last noticed was made. It is one of the many propositions which a constitutional oath binds the conscience to maintain. But we are now required to command our Senator in Congress, not merely (as I have before shown) to retract an opinion solemnly and deliberately expressed on a constitutional question, but doubly to violate his oath by an erasure of the journals. Such is the degrading dilemma in which it is proposed to place one of the most distinguished sons of the state, who has devoted no small portion of his life to her service, and whose public character constitutes a part of her moral property. When acting in masses and under party excitement, men make requirements and perform acts which their own individual honor and private judgment would condemn in others. To this house and our constituents I leave it to determine, whether the proceeding contemplated by these resolutions be not of this character.

Sir, I must apologize for having detained the house thus long. I appear here not for attack, but defence—not for victory, but truth. If these humble views shall contribute any thing to the better understanding of the important subjects involved in the resolutions under consideration, I am amply rewarded for the labor and attention bestowed upon them.

Washington, January 26 1835

The last mail brought us a third Legislative Nomination for the Presidency.—Massachusetts has presented to her sister states a candidate whom she delights to honor, in the person of *Daniel Webster*.

When we published, some days ago, the nomination of Mr. *McLean* for the Presidency, by a majority of the Legislature of Ohio, we predicted that there would probably be other nominations from equal authority, which prediction turns out already to be more than true. The fact of the nomination of *H. L. White* by the Legislature of the State of Alabama has been already mentioned.

With respect to these latter proceedings, the vote upon a motion to adhere to any nomination to be made at the proposed Baltimore Convention, which seems to have been scouted out of the House in which it was made, is ominous if not decisive of the fate of any nomination to be made at that Convention. The whole South, it is probable, will, in this respect, follow the example of Alabama. Should that be the case, it needs not the spirit of prophecy to foretell that the projected Baltimore nomination has no chance whatever of succeeding.

Nat. Intelligencer.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 6.

In consequence of the indisposition of one of our hands, we were unable to issue this week's paper in time to forward them by the mails to-day.

We understand that the Rev. E. Mitchell, senior Professor in the University, has been appointed President of the institution *pro tem.* No suspension of the exercises will be occasioned by the death of Dr. Caldwell.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Virginia. The votes were, for Leigh 85, for Rives 81.

Mr. M'Farland, of Norfolk, has been elected for the Executive Council, in place of Peter V. Daniel.

The Hon. John Ruggles has been elected by the Legislature of Maine, United States Senator for the unexpired term of Peleg Sprague, resigned, and also for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Hon. John Robinson has been elected a Senator from the state of Illinois for six years from the 4th of March next.

In Maryland, Robert H. Goldsborough has been elected a Senator, in place of Gen. Chambers, resigned.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been elected to the Senate of the United States from Kentucky, for six years from the 4th of March next. The votes were, in the Senate, Crittenden 23, Guthrie 15 in the House of Representatives, Crittenden 71, Guthrie 25.

Charles Gayarre, an administration man, has been elected a Senator from the state of Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Mr. Waggaman.

The next President.—The resolutions nominating the Hon Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency, which passed in the House of Representatives of Alabama by a vote of 55 to 20, were adopted also in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 11. A resolution submitted to the House of Representatives of Alabama, recommending a convention to be held at Baltimore for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, was *rejected* by a vote of 61 to 8.

The Huntsville Advocate says, that nine tenths of the southern states are in favor of Judge White.

We should have before stated, that the whole delegation in Congress from the state of Tennessee, with the exception of Mr. Grundy and Mr. Polk, are in favor of Judge White for the next President; and the Knoxville Register says, should he be a candidate, he will obtain the vote of Tennessee against any competitor.

From the feeling upon this subject already manifested, we are inclined to think Judge White will be the southern candidate.

Col. Sandy Harris, a representative in the last legislature, from Granville county, is announced in the Oxford Examiner as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress of the United States.

Literary.—The Honorable Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice of the State, we are gratified to learn, has been appointed to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University. *Raleigh Star.*

Dividend.—The Experimental Rail Road Company, at this place, has declared a dividend of profit of 25 per cent. for the last six months. *Ib.*

The Hon. Warren R. Davis, a representative from South Carolina, died at Washington City on the morning of the 29th ult. He was buried on the 30th with the honors usually accorded to members dying at the seat of government.

While attending on this melancholy occasion, an attempt was made on the life of the President; the following account of which we copy from the United States Telegraph:

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

As the procession was moving from the House of Representatives, just as the President, sustained by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, had passed through the rotunda of the platform of the east portico, an individual approached him, drew a pistol and snapped it at the President. He immediately drew a second pistol, which he also snapped. He was arrested, carried before Judge Cranch, and committed to jail, until he may find sureties in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Upon inquiry, we find that the offender is a native of England, who came to this country some years ago, a minor, that he was bound an apprentice to a painter, with whom he served his time. We saw and conversed with Mr. Purdy, in whose service he was lately employed, and learn that he was melancholy and was supposed to be partially deranged. We also learn that of late he has been extremely quarrelsome, so much so that his brother-in law was compelled to turn him from his house; and he assigned to one witness as a cause for his assault, that the President had killed his father.

It is a remarkable fact that the pistols were well charged with *fine* powder, and ball, and that both should snap although percussion caps were discharged on both. The impression of some is that the pistols were *prepared* for the occasion and that the whole matter was a scene got up for effect—of others that the man was crazy—while others say that the President himself alleged that the offender had been hired by a distinguished individual to assassinate him. We incline to the opinion that the man was deranged.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 26th ult. Mr. Ewing, from the committee on the General Post Office, made a report, which was ordered to be read. The reading was commenced by Mr. Ewing, and continued by Mr. Southard until four o'clock, when the Senate adjourned On the 27th Mr. Ewing concluded the reading of the report. After which Mr. Grundy, on behalf of the minority of the committee, made a report, which was also read, and occupied two hours and a quarter. The report of the majority of the committee concluded with a bill for reorganizing the Post Office Department, the substance of which we give below, copied from the United States Telegraph. Twenty thousand copies of both reports, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed. The disclosures made by these reports, show that great extravagance and corruption have prevailed in the General Post Office Department. The great length of these reports will exclude them from our columns, but we hope to find room for an abstract.

On the 28th, a debate of unsurpassed interest, vivacity, and even vehemence, took place, which turned principally upon the alarming exposures contained in the report from the Post Office committee, but which arose immediately on a very different subject, viz. the presentation of the resolutions of the Alabama Legislature, instructing the Senators of that state to vote to expunge from the journal the resolution of the Senate at its last session, censuring the conduct of the President in the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. The purpose was avowed of making a motion to that effect; and the motion was rather invited than excepted to on the other side.

A long debate has occurred in the House of Representatives, on a resolution to provide that the future elections of officers of the House be by *viva voce* voting, instead of by ballot. The question is not decided.

Substance of the 'Bill to change the organization of the General Post Office,' reported by the Committee of the Senate.

It provides for the appointment, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of an officer to be called 'Commissioner of the General Post office,' who shall belong to the Treasury Department, and have a salary of $4000 per year. His duties are to superintend (under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury) the collection of all debts due, or to become due, to the General Post Office, and to cause the same, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury, to audit the accounts of the Post Master General, &c.

It further provides for the appointment, in like manner, of a 'Solicitor of the General Post Office,' who is to receive from the commissioner the accounts of all delinquent postmasters, contractors, &c. and cause suit to be brought and collection made, and pay over monies into the treasury, &c. His salary to be $2,500.

For every Post Office, the nett proceeds of which now or hereafter amount to $1000, or upwards, per year, a Postmaster is to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold his office for the term of four years.

Postmasters for all other post offices to be appointed as heretofore.

Postmasters are required to render an account every three months to the commissioner, and pay any balance due, to him, at such time and in such manner as he may direct—if any postmaster fail to render such account or pay over balance within one month after the expiration of the quarter, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the postages received at his office in any equal portion of time; and if he fail to render account or pay balance for two successive quarters, he shall, forthwith, be discharged.

In case of failure of any postmaster to render his quarterly account or pay over the balance due from him, at the expiration of the quarter, the commissioner is required, within one month after the expiration of the quarter, to place his account in the hands of the solicitor, who is to cause suit, forthwith, to be brought against the delinquent and his sureties for the sum due and the penalty. All suits to be brought in the name of the United States, &c. All bonds of postmasters hereafter to be given to the United States, &c.

There shall be annual lettings of Mail Contracts as heretofore—public notice of which shall be given by the Post Master General in one newspaper at Washington, and in one or more of the newspapers published where the contracts are to be performed, for eight weeks prior to the letting. The advertisement to describe the places from and to which the mail is to be conveyed on each mail route—the time at which it is to be made up—and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. Each proposal to be sealed—the day of its receipt to be endorsed upon it—and to be kept sealed until the biddings are closed, and then to be opened and registered in the presence of the Post Master General, or one of the assistant Post Masters General, and of the Commissioner or Solicitor. Within thirty days after the lettings the Post Master General shall lodge a duplicate of this register of proposals in the office of the commissioner, noting thereon the bids which have been accepted—and within ninety days after the letting, lodge a copy of the contract as executed, together with the original proposal, in the office of the commissioner. No person whose bid is accepted shall receive any compensation for service until he shall have fulfilled his contract.

Whenever it becomes necessary to contract for the transportation of the mail at any other time than that of the annual letting, the Post Master General shall give public notice in one newspaper at Washington, and one near the intended route for four weeks before making such contract, inviting proposals—which proposals are to be received, opened, registered &c. as at the annual letting, and the contract made thereon.

No additional compensation shall be made to any contractor for additional service upon any route which shall have been established for five years or upwards, prior to the execution of his contract, nor upon any route so as to increase his additional compensation to more than double the nett proceeds of postages received thereon, or so that the compensation for additional services exceeds the exact proportion which the contract allowance bears to the contract service. And when any extra service shall be ordered, the allowance therefor shall be signified in the order, and forthwith entered on the books of the department.

The amount necessary for the service of the Post Office Department, to be appropriated annually by law, as in the other departments.

Public Domain—Resolutions respecting the public lands of the United States, similar to those adopted by the House of Commons of this State at the last session, passed both branches of the Legislature of Rhode Island on the 29th ult.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday to the 28th April, without having succeeded in making choice of a United States Senator.

Col. Hudry, who we stated in our last had committed suicide at Washington City, is now said, on authority of a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, to have fallen the victim to a sudden violent hemorrhage, which destroyed him before he had power to call in any aid. The quantity of blood which flowed about the room induced the report that he had committed suicide. The bill for the relief of his heirs and legal representatives, passed the Senate to-day, and was transmitted to the House of Representatives.

INSTRUCTIONS REVOKED.

Ohio.—After considerable debate, the following preamble and resolutions were passed, in the House of Representatives of the state of Ohio, on the 12th ultimo, by 40 votes to 28.

Whereas certain resolutions passed the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 2d day of January, 1834, instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our representatives to use their influence to prevent the rechartering of the Bank of the United States, to sustain the Administration in its removal of the public deposites, and to oppose the passage of a land bill, containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject, passed at the second session of the 23d Congress: And whereas this General Assembly believe that the right of instruction belongs properly to the people, and that it is an abuse of that right, whenever the legislature instruct contrary to the popular will, and believing that the afore said instructions are not in accordance with that will—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the resolutions and preambles passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this state, on the foregoing subjects be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That by the adoption of the foregoing resolution, it is not intended to express an opinion favorable to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Tobacco exported from the United States to foreign countries, during the year ending the 30th of September last, it appears from an exhibit from the Register's office, was 84,670 hogsheads, and amounted to 6,361,543 dollars. This is exclusive of the exports from New Orleans during the quarter ending on the 30th September—the abstract of that quarter not having been received.

Virginia Improvement.—The bill authorizing the city of Richmond to subscribe to the James and Kanawha Improvement, with the amendments of the Senate (one of which relieves the city of $500,000 of the 750,000 and transfers the subscription therefore to the State) passed the House of Delegates after having undergone a warm and thorough discussion. *It is now the law of the land.*

The bill from the House of Delegates, subscribing on the part of the State to $220,000 of the stock of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, has likewise passed the Senate (16 to 10) and is also a law of the land.

The next President.—Judge White has been nominated as a suitable candidate for the Presidency by a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Henry County, in this state, held at Paris on the 29th of December, of which the Hon. J. W. Cook was President and W L. Williams Secretary.

Jonesborough, (Ten.) Repub.

Private advices from France give rise to the opinion that the new English ministry is not averse to the rejection of the indemnity treaty, and that an intrigue is on foot to defeat the appropriation. It is quite natural; but it does not follow that war with France will ensue. On a mere question of fiscal arrangements, involving no national points of honor, corresponding measures may be taken by this country without hostilities of any kind. Great preparations for some event are making in the French arsenals, and a squadron is now at Hayti, ostensibly to demand payment of Christophe, but probably for other objects. Heavy ordnance has been sent down to New Orleans, and the Major General of this district has been ordered to inspect certain fortifications. —*N. York Star.*

A meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough was held on Friday the 30th ultimo, to adopt resolutions expressive of their feelings on occasion of the death of the late Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of the University. The Hon. Frederick Nash was called to the chair, and Mr. William J. Bingham appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. William M. Green, prefaced by a very feeling and appropriate address, who was followed by Hugh Waddell, esq. in terms no less suited to the occasion.

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., the late venerable and much-loved President of our University.

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of the Christian, the Philanthropist, the Scholar, and the Public Benefactor.

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this meeting do wear crape on their left arms for thirty days; and that the same be recommended to the alumni of our University generally.

Resolved, That the "Executive Committee" of our University be, and they hereby are requested, if consistent with their views of propriety, to appoint one of the alumni of the University to deliver a eulogy on the character of the deceased, at Chapel Hill, on the afternoon of the day preceding the next Commencement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted widow of the deceased, to the officers of the University, to the Governor of the State as ex officio President of Board of Trustees, and to the Hon. Duncan Cameron, President of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, be respectfully requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DIED,

In this county, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. John Adams, aged about seventy-eight years.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	H.	M.	S.
6 Friday,	6 47	5 13	First,	5	2	18 aft'n
7 Saturday,	6 46	5 14	Full,	13	5	42 morn
8 Sunday,	6 45	5 15	Last,	19	11	34 aft'n
9 Monday,	6 44	5 16	New,	27	7	10 morn
10 Tuesday,	6 43	5 17				
11 Wednesday	6 42	5 18				
12 Thursday,	6 41	5 19				

Temperance Meeting.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Orange County Temperance Society, will be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday of the next County Court, at 2 o'clock. It is expected that some interesting addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

February 5. 58—

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on North Main Street,

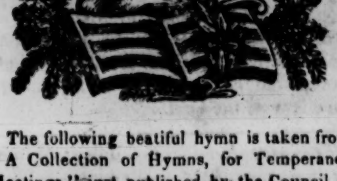
Lots Nos. 182 & 183,

on which are a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, and a convenient little Office. As this situation is in a high and healthy part of the town, and contiguous to the Male Academy, it is well suited to a private family or those who might wish to keep a boarding house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Raleigh, or to Allen Parks in Hillsborough.

E. LEWELLING.

January 15. 54—3mcow

Blanks, for sale at this Office.



The following beatiful hymn is taken from "A Collection of Hymns, for Temperance Meetings," just published by the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society.

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I heard a bitter sigh
Break from a mother's breast,
And knew it was my country's voice
That thus her sons addrest:—
"Ye are my crown of hope,
Dim not its peerless ray;
Ye are the sinews of my strength,
Cast not that strength away.

"There is a fiery cup,
Whose ministry of wo
Can melt the spirit's purest pearl,
And lay the mightiest low.
Turn from its treacherous tide.
Repel its syren claim,
Nor let me 'mid the nations blush.
And mourn my children's shame.

"And will ye, for the sake
Of one brief poison draught,
The record of my fame debase,
By blood and suffering bought?
And will ye cast that stain
Upon my banner's ray,
Which all the rivers of your realm
Can never wash away."

EXTRACTS FROM

'THE IRISH JAUNTING CAR.'

The first of a series of papers by Mrs. C, Hall—a lady whose exquisite delineations of Irish village life, character and scenery are, in the present day, unrivalled. The writer, be it observed, on arriving at the village of Barnow, a village not slightly memorable in the history of Ireland, has been requested by a blind old man, 'a true and saithful servant' of her family, to take his daughter with her to England, and to bring her up there after her own fashion.

"Nora was summoned from an inner room to undergo a personal scrutiny. She came forth with her knitting on her fingers, and her face steeped in blushes. I had seldom seen a creature more lovely; yet her beauty was of that peculiar character which neither painter nor author can describe—resembling a field violet more nearly than aught else, the charm of which consists partly in its perfume, partly in its colour, but chiefly in the modesty of its aspect and bearing.

My seat was opposite a little window overshaded by an elder tree. One of the panes was broken, and a portion of dilapidated hat had been thrust into the aperture. As the blind father discoursed upon what the pretty Nora might, could, would and should do, I perceived the hat move, at first gently, and finally drop to the ground. I suspected that this was occasioned by some one outside who wanted to hear what was going forward within. The slight noise arrested Furlong's attention, and Nora's blushes deepened when he inquired what it was.

'The cat, father,' she replied, 'is ever after the bits o' birdeens that build in the trees.'

I thought Furlong looked as if he did not quite believe her; and while he expatiated upon the maid's good qualities, and the extraordinary benefits I should derive from confiding in Irish servants, I kept my eye fixed on the window. The poor fellow was so earnest, so anxious, I should take his daughter, that I hardly knew how to refuse—it is very difficult to say 'No'—and all the while there stood Nora, looking so pretty and graceful that I was fairly at fault, when, just at the moment, the face of a singularly handsome youth peeped into the window, and was instantly withdrawn. The motion, though slighter than before, attracted the father's attention, and again he demanded what occasioned the noise. Nora saw I had noticed how matters really were; she clasped her hands and looked earnestly at me, and I was both annoyed and amused by the extreme readiness of her replies.

'The mottled hen would never lay an egg but in the thatch, and had just flown up.'

I looked very grave, and Nora saw I was displeased. A few minutes afterwards I left the cottage, but had not gone far before I perceived the very youth, leaning over the parapet of a bridge, industriously employed in picking out fragments of mortar and tufts of the pretty maiden-hair that crept amid the stones, and throwing them into the stream beneath. As I drew nearer he removed his hat, and making an exceedingly awkward bow, while his blushes were as deep almost as the cunning Nora's, he inquired—

'If I wanted a boy in London to look after the farm. If I did, he'd go to the world's end to serve me.'

I told him I had not the good fortune to possess a farm, and consequently did not need his services.

'God bess you, ma'am, dear, whether or no, but I hope you are not going to take Nora away from us. She'd never be any use in life to you—she's not up to the English ways—her father thinks she is—but she is not—she'd never do you any good.'

'I quité agree with you,' I replied, somewhat maliciously, 'in thinking her exactly what you say—a girl who will never do any good.'

'O, blessed Virgin!' he exclaimed, his entire countenance expressing astonishment and displeasure, 'I never said that of Nory—she that's been the comfort to her mother, the hands and eyes to the whole family—she that her poor blind father turned against; and for what?—just because she had a heart with feeling in it. Oh, ma'am, dear, if ever you war in love yourself—which in course you war—think of poor Nory!'

This argument was unanswerable; and the young man followed it up with the story of his love, in a strain of eloquence and fervor which proved his sincerity.

'I'm as good as her in the way of family,' he continued, 'and as to her father talking about her being too young, her mother was younger by seven months when she married. And haven't I'—and he stood firmly on the ground, and stretched his long muscular arms upwards as he spoke—'*haven't I these four bones to work for her?* and if he wants her to travel, why we'll go to America, and never be beholden to any thing or one but ourselves. God is good, and the world's wide enough to hold all the people—if they'd accommodate each other: but as to saying Nory would do no good, you mistook me, ma'am, entirely. She's good, and a blessing to every one, only I think, somehow, she wouldn't suit the English; she's too *lifey* and not used to seriousness.'

Here was a love affair! The same evening as I was meditating upon the *ouvert* opposition of the Irish to the discipline of Malthus, Nora, with streaming eyes, tapped gently at the window of my dressing room.

'I thought, dear lady,' she said, after many prefatory hems, 'I might as well insense you into the rights of it, for I saw you thought bad o'me for the bit of a lie I tould about the windy. Well, you see, all my life I've had nothing but trouble. The darkness came over my father before I was nine years old, and he lost his sweet temper along with the light, and my mother's heart would have been broken with the crossness, only I came between her and it. Well, I used to lead him about all day, and nurse the children all night, with maybe not a shoe to my foot. But the heart was always light within me for all that; and of a sunny Sunday, Harry (that's the boy's name) though he was only a bit of a boy then, used to lend me his shoes that I might go dacent to Mass. And at last, he says, 'Nory, I had a mind for the sea, but I'll not go—I'll be a shoe-maker, as my father was before me, and then you shall never want shoes.' Well, out of that the kindness grew, and my father knew it, but never said a word against it until lately, when the crossness overcame him entirely; and then he wanted to send me with you, my lady, which I'd have been proud and happy of, only for Harry, my lady. Poor boy—he'd take on with the lowness of spirit, so he would.'

'Has he any way of supporting you if you were married?'

'Supporting! Oh, sure two together wouldn't eat more than two by themselves; it's the one expense, married or single. Besides, he has a trade—and if he could get any work—'

This 'if' appeared to me of much importance, and I was foolish enough to think of reasoning with a young girl in love.

'What are you to do if he were unable to get any?'

'We could only do as we did before,' replied Nora, rolling up the corner of her apron.

'But suppose you had a parcel of children?'

'Oh! it would be a long time first.'

'But, again, you would be in the midst of trouble.'

'Well, sure, it's only what I'm used to.'

'I think your wisest plan, Nora, will be to get a situation in some gentleman's family. I will speak to my friends about you. You can save a little money, perhaps, Harry might do the same, and I will make your father promise that then he will not object to your union.'

'God bless you, ma'am, dear—it's all very true. You see Harry was mighty kind to me entirely; he gave me his new handkerchief, and these new ribands; and his father was as hard upon him as my father was upon me. So, as every one turned against us, why, we took the more to each other, and—*got married last week.*'

Whilst the poor man groaneth on the bed of sickness; whilst the unfortunate languish in the horrors of a dungeon, or the hoary head lifts up a feeble eye to thee for pity; O how canst thou riot in superfluous enjoyments, regardless of their wants, unfeeling of their woes!

Be faithful to thy trust, and deceive not the man that relieth on thee; be assured it is less evil in the sight of God to steal than to betray.

Oppress not the poor, and defraud not the laboring man.

Regard appearances, but hope not so to control them as to prevent the misconstructions and evil surmises of wicked men.

Let not hope allure, nor fear deter thee from doing that which is right; so shalt thou be prepared to meet all events with an equal mind.

The terrors even of death are no terrors to the good: restrain thy hand from evil, and thy soul shall have nothing to fear.

As blossoms and flowers are strewed upon the earth by the hand of spring; as the kindness of summer produces in perfection the bounties of harvest: so the smiles of pity shed blessings on the children of misfortune.

He who pitieth another, recommendeth himself; but he who is without compassion, deserveth it not.

To punish in wrath is generally followed with bitter repentance.

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briers that obstruct our way, than to sit down under every hedge and lament our hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out much longer than that of a man who is constantly sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary; but if misfortune comes, dejection and melancholy will not bring relief. The first thing to be done when reverses come upon us, is not to lament, but to act; not to sit and suffer, but rise and endeavor to conquer adversity, by industry and perseverance. "Providence helps them who help themselves."

A remarkable Obituary.—With sorrow, yet not as those who have no hope, we transmit for record, (says the Columbia S. C. Telegraph,) the death of a venerable father in the Gospel, and soldier in the revolutionary war—Elder ELIAS MITCHELL, of Union district, who died in a preaching stand, in the Brushy Fork vicinity, in Chester district, S. C. on the 30th ult. about 84 years of age.

The peculiar circumstances of his death were as fullows:—Having appointed to preach a funeral sermon on the day on which he died, he attended, expressing in the morning better health than usual. There being four or five candidates for baptism, (after sermon,) he was asked in the morning if he felt able to administer the ordinance, the water being cold. He replied, he wished he had one hundred to baptize, if they were prepared. After ascending the stand, he gave out and raised a hymn, prayed, and while about to take his text, he paused, observed he felt unwell and begged the indulgence of the congregation a few minutes, and while reclining back to take his seat, he sank down and soon expired in the arms of one of his brethren.

A duel was fought on the 21st ultimo, at Bladensburg, between Richard Coke, esq. of Williamsburg, Va. and the Hon. A. Wise, member of Congress from that district. The parties fought, it is stated, at six feet, with pistols. Mr. Coke was shot through the arm. He preceded Mr. Wise as a representative of the eastern shore district, and the controversy which has thus unpleasantly terminated originated in the canvass of 1833.

Important Fact.—Our Yankee friends must bestir themselves, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, in relation to American manufactures. We have it from the best authority, that cotton yarn, manufactured at Petersburg, Va., is now selling in this market at a lower rate than the eastern articles can be obtained for, and the southern gentlemen are satisfied with their present profits. His yarn is the product of slave labour, and is said to be equal in all respects to that prepared in New England. The period is not remote when a proper tariff will be as popular at the south as at the north.

Phil. Enquirer.

Advices from Batavia (East Indies) are to the 24th September. They communicate the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Layman, and Mr. Munson, the two American missionaries who embarked in March last from Batavia for Sumatra, were *murdered and eaten* by the natives of Sumatra, on the 28th July last. Their bereaved widows were still at Batavia, waiting anxiously for an opportunity to return to their native land.

A Veteran Subscriber.—It is stated in the Boston Traveller, that Deacon (Elder) Benjamin Goddard,—who died at Shrewsbury, Mass. 26th ult. aged 93,—had been a subscriber to the *Worcester Spy* newspaper, from its very commencement, anterior to the Revolution, and had continued so until the day of his death, a period of *sixty-five years!*

A NOVEL CASE.

A young girl, by the name of Catharine Dingwall, was tried before the Quarter Sessions in New Brunswick, on Saturday last, for stealing a horse. The history of the transaction is briefly as follows: The girl is from Yorkshire, England, where she became attached to a young man named Charles Stewart, who was driven from the house by her father. She absconded in search of her lover, assumed man's clothes, and arrived at New York as a *common sailor*—from thence she travelled to Boston, then back to Philadelphia, and away to New Orleans. She again returned to New York, came over to New Jersey—being wearied, heart broken and dejected, she stopped at a barn with the intention of committing suicide; but the appearance of a horse suggested to her the idea of stealing it, that she might thereby incur the penalty of death, which was the law for that offence in her own country. She was taken up with the horse near New Brunswick. When put upon her trial she pleaded *guilty*, and refused to retract it, but her counsel was permitted by the Court to inter a plea of *not guilty*, and the case went to a jury, who brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. Such was the sympathy exeted in her case, and so strong was the belief that the act was one of phrenzy and not of deliberate intention, that no one appeared against her.

Newark Eagle.

A Tough Story.—A correspondent in one of the Cincinnati papers, states that a coloured woman, aged 161 years, is now exhibiting at one of their museums. She is said to have belonged to the father of Washington, and appears to have all her faculties except sight, which she has been deprived of sixty years; before which time however, she feequently had the pleasure of seeing *our* beloved Washington. Her memory seems to be acute. She recollects having joined the church about 140 years since, and says she has received great happiness from having done so. It seems that she has had several very interesting visions; the relations of which are extremely interesting.

The eastern section of the state of New Jersey, was one day last week, male the disgraceful scene of a 'milling' fest, or boxing match between two prize fighters from the city of New York, one of which belonged to Philadelphia. They fought for one hour and ten minutes, at the end of which they were both shockingly bruised, and the victor at the close, "was wrapped in a blanket" and thus carried across the Hudson. Our legislature is now in session, and we earnestly hope that this outrage upon the moral feelings of our citizens, will move them to some action which will prevent our soil from being again disgraced by such a brutal exhibit. *Camden Mail.*

The following toast was drunk at a celebration at Wilkesbarre, by a party of Jackson men on the 8th of January.

"By Daniel Collings: The Bones of Frenchmen who fell in the glorious struggle for American Liberty, and now lie bleaching on the battle ground of Monmouth: May they be covered up before we go to war with that people."

We have had the pleasure of examining a model of a *Portable Cotton Press*, invented by our townsman, Mr. E. Eliason. It possesses, in an eminent degree, power, strength and cheapness. It is contained in a compact and horizontal frame, so constructed as to be easily carried on a wagon. The power of a single horse, it is calculated, will exert a force of 30 tons, and press a bale of cotton every ten minutes. Should its practical operation realize the expectations inspired by the model, it will prove a valuable present to the southern states.

Political Arena.

Poland.—The Emperor Nicholas has traversed Poland without leaving a trace of his presence. The mitigation of the condition of the political prisoners, which was promised, has not taken place. The women who were arrested for not having denounced their husbands, remained in prison.

A few days before the arrival of the Emperor a revolting sentence was passed upon the sister of the unfortunate Szpeck, who was shot at Warsaw for some political offence. This young girl has been sent to the military colonies, where she is to be forced to marry a Russian soldier. Her mother has at the same time been sentenced to ten years' hard labor at Wilna. Manemoiselle Karska, an inhabitant of the Palatinate of Kaliez, has been torn from her family and sent no one knows where. The motive of her arrest is said to have been the discovery of a ring which had a motto displeasing to the Russian police. The presence of the Emperor did not lead to any change in these arbitrary and atrocious sentences. Prayers and supplications were made in vain.

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

☞ He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4½ in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

Land and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation and Mill on New Hope, five and a half miles from Hillsborough and nine and a half from Chapel Hill, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, the half of which is cleared, has on it an Overshot Mill, in good order, having lately been rebuilt; and a Dwelling House, with necessary out houses, three acres of first rate watered meadow, and an apple orchard. There is no farm in this section of the state contains equal advantages. I will sell a bargain, as I am determined to remove to the west. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN BROWN.

January 8, 54—tf

Blanks, for sale at this Office.

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an act of assembly passed in the year 1830, will be offered for sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 30th January inst., on a credit of twelve months, one LOT OF LAND No. —, containing about four acres, lying immediately on the river in the extreme south west corner of the Town. Also one other LOT, containing one acre, No. —, lying on the south east corner of King and Occoneecha streets. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, *Clerk.*

January 3 54

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum:

Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—the Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA,

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.

Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least *thirteen dollars!* Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a *five dollar note* to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834. 51

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.